

L 11366-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044896

admixed graphite or, better, nickel powder (spectrochemical grade) and submitted for emission spectroscopic analysis by the GOST 6012-51 standard method. Sensitivity of the latter is $10^{-3} \text{--} 5 \times 10^{-4}\%$. The overall sensitivity of impurity determination is 10 or more times higher by the method described than by the previously used spectroscopic method without boron removal (sensitivity of the latter method was $4\text{--}6 \times 10^{-3}\%$ at best). Orig. art. has 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

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Card 2/2

LISKOVETS, S.A.; SAVEL'YEV, V.A.; GLUKHOVETSKIY, A.O.; SEMILBATOV, V.N.,
otv.red.; PEVZNER, A.S., zav.red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Uniform time and pay standards for construction, assembly, and
repair operations in 1960] Edinyye normy i rastsenki na stroi-
tel'nye, montazhnye i remontno-stroitel'nye raboty, 1960 g.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam.
Sbornik 16. [Laying railroad tracks] Ukladka verkhnego stroeniiia
zhelezodorozhnykh putei. No.1. [Broad-gauge track] Puti shirokoi
kolei. 1960. 126 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam
stroitel'stva. 2. Tsentral'noye normativno-issledovatel'skoye
byuro "Orgtransstroy" Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva
(for Savel'yev, Glukhovetskiy).
(Wages) (Railroads--Track)

ПАРУИН, Б.А., канд. сельскозн. наук; ГОРЬКОВСКИЙ, В.С.

Differentiated cultivation of soil. Растениеводство и земледелие
журнал 1956, № 12(7) стр. 165.

Л. Краснодарский национально-исследовательский институт сельского
хозяйства (им. Грибоедова).

GLUKHOVSKAYA, G., inzh.

Transportation tubes of glass. Muk.-elec.prom. 23 no.9:19-20
S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Tekhnicheskiy otdel Ministerstva khleboproduktov SSSR.
(Pipe, Glass)

SIDORENKO, Ye. N., kand. med. nauk; GLUKHOVSKAYA, G. F.

Aerosol treatment of bronchial asthma. Vrach. delo no. 2:61-65
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra terapii III (zav. - dotsent I. P. Lerner) Kiyevskogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(ASTHMA) (AEROSOL THERAPY)

GLUKHOVSKAYA, L. M. Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "The kinetics of hydrogen oxidation over manganese Dioxide."
Sci Res Order of the Labor Red Banner Physicochemical Inst Izeni L. Ya.
Karpov, 9 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

Formation of hydrates of manganese dioxide in the catalytic oxidation of hydrogen. L. Glukhovskaya and P. Bruns (Inst. Nitrogen Industry, Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* (J. Phys. Chem.) 42, 733-6 (1968). The rate of oxidation of H₂ by O₂ in the presence of MnO₂ is independent of the (very small) water content of the catalyst. The H₂O formed in this reaction is adsorbed by MnO₂, and the amount adsorbed is several times that adsorbed from a pre-formed H₂O vapor. It is concluded that hydrates are produced which are thermodynamically unstable; the energy necessary for their formation is supplied by the energy of oxidation of H₂. This is another example of the effect of a chem. reaction on the compn. of a catalyst (cf. *C.A.* 42, 2501c). J. J. Bikerman

GLUKHOVSKAYA, R.D.

Mercurimetric method for the determination of chlorine
and bromine in organic compounds. Trudy TGU 145:77-82 '57.
(MIRA 12:3)

I.Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Halogen compounds)

GLUKHOVSKAYA, R.D.; UGOL'NIKOV, N.A.

Bomb for the decomposition of organic substances.
Trudy TGU 145:173-175 '57. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Chemical apparatus)

GLUKHOVSKAYA, R. D. Cand Chem Sci -- (1961) "Mercurimetric method of determining chlorine, bromine, and iodine in organic compounds." Tomsk, 1960, 15 pp (Min Higher and Secondary Specialised Education, RSFSR. Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Politech Inst im S. M. Kirov), 100 copies, (Kh, 30-60, 136)

GLUKHOVSKAYA, R.D.; UGOL'NIKOV, N.A.

New mixed indicator for mercurimetry. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i
khim tekh. 3 no.1:49-51 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Indicators and test papers)
(Mercurimetry)

GLUKHOVSKAYA, S.S.

Inflammatory reaction of the orbital tissues in disintegrating
melanoblastomas of the choroid. Oft.zhur. 14 no.5:296-300
'59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki (zav. - prof.A.V.Katsnel'son) Chelyabinskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHOROID--TUMORS) (ORBIT (EYE)--DISEASES)

VURMAN, S.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; GLUZNOVSKAYA, T.B.I.

Oxygen treatment for ascariasis in children; preliminary report.
Pediatriia no.3:73-75 My-Je '54.

(MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zaveduyushchiy professor F.Yu.Kol'ner)
lechebnogo fakul'teta Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent I.P.Aleksayenko)
na baze dorozhnoy ob'yedinennoy bol'nitsy No.1 (nachal'nik -
doktor Z.Z.Bokhanovich)

(ASCARIDS AND ASCARIASIS) (OXYGEN--THERAPEUTIC USE)

KHASANOV, Abdurakhid; VISHNEVSKIY, Aleksandr; GLUKHOVSKIY, A., red.;
POLTORAK, I., tekhn.red.

[Stalinabad, the capital of the Tajik S.S.R.; historical
essay] Stalinabad - stolitsa Tadzhikskoi SSR; istoricheskii
ocherk. Stalinabad, Tadzhikzozidat, 1959. 347 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Stalinabad--Description)

DROGALIN, P.V.; GLUKHOVSKIY, A.B.

Fertilizing winter wheat grown after sunflowers and corn. Zemledelie 4
no.7:45-48 Jl '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Krasnodarskaya gosselekstantsiya.
(Kuban--Wheat) (Fertilizers and manures)

Glukhovskiy + B

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Grains.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 2046.

Author : A.B. Glukhovskiy

Inst : Krasnodarskoye Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture.

Title : Fertilizing Winter Wheat Planted After Sunflowers. (Odobritiye
ozimoy pshenitsy, vysev'yemoy posle podsolnechnika).

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekh. inform. Krasnodarsk. n.-i. in-ta s. k.,
1957, vyp. 1, 12-14.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6

Department, Dr. T. G. M. H. suggests that the "A" and "B" types of the genus *Leptothrix* may be identical.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6"

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.B., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Using combined chemical and mechanical methods for controlling
weeds in corn plantings. Zemledelie 24 no.6:82-83 Je '62.

1. Krasnodarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo
khozyaystva.

(Kuban--Weed control) (Kuban--Corn (Maize))

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Organization of rapid production line methods of building housing developments composed of 2-3 story units. Stroi.prom. 25 no.7:10-15 Jl '47.
(MLRA 9:1)
(Labor and laboring classes--Dwellings) (Building)

GLUKHOVSKIJ, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MOROZOVA, G.V., redaktor;
PECHKOVSKAYA, T.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Instructions for drawing up organizational plans for multi-storyed apartment houses and administration buildings]. Inst-
ruktsiia po sostavleniiu proektov organizatsii stroitel'stva
mnogoetazhnykh zhilykh domov i administrativnykh zdanii, Mo-
skva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1951. 12 p.
(Akademija arkhitektury SSSR, Moscow. Institut stroitel'noi
tekhniki. Nauchnoe soobshchenie, no.1) (MLRA 10:6)
(Apartment houses) (Public buildings)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LIMETSKIY, Ya.I., inzhener;
MOROZOVA, G.V., redaktor; PHRSON, M.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Instructions on organizing the assembling of precast reinforced concrete elements for multistoried apartment houses]. Instruktsiya po organizatsii montazha sbornykh zhelezobetonykh konstruktsii mnogoetazhnykh zhilykh domov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1951. 20 p. (Akademija arkhitektury SSSR, Moscow. Institut stroitel'noi tekhniki. Nauchnoe soobshchenie, no.3).

(Apartment houses) (MLRA 10:6)
(Precast concrete construction)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MOROZOVA, G.V., redaktor;
PECHKOVSKAYA, T.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Instructions on organizing rapid assembly-line construction of multistoried apartment houses]. Instruktsiya po organizatsii stroitel'stva mnogoetazhnykh zhilykh zdanii potochno-skorostnymi metodami. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1951. 23 p. (Akademia arkhitektury SSSR, Moscow, Institut stroitel'noi tekhniki. Nauchnoe soobshchenie, no.2). (MLRA 10:6)
(Apartment houses)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LINETSKIY, Ya.I., inzhener; SOVALOV, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; AZRILYANT, Ya.M., redaktor; DAKHNOV, V.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Handling and installing precast reinforced concrete construction elements] Montazh stroitel'nykh konstruktsii iz gotovykh zhelezobetonnykh elementov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhitekture, 1954. 70 p.
(MLRA 7:11)

(Reinforced concrete construction) (Precast concrete construction)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TEMKIN, L.Ye., inzhener,
nauchnyy redaktor; ROSTOVTSEVA, M.P., redaktor izdatel'stva;
MEL'NICHENKO, F.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; DAIKHOV, T.S., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Beamless and capitalless reinforces concrete ceilings for many-
storied buildings; scientific report] Zhelezobetonnye bezbalechnye
beskapitel'nye perekrytiia dlia mnogoetazhnykh zdanii. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po stroy. i arkhitekture, 1956. 56 p. (MLRA 9:6)
(Ceilings)

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., tre.izd-va; BOHOVNEV,
N.K., tekhn.red.

[New method of constructing multi-storied buildings by the lift-slab technique] Novyi metod stroitel'stva mnogoetazhnykh zdanii s bezbalochnymi beskapital'nymi perekrytiiami. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit i arhitekt., 1958. 31 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Building)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kand. tekhn.nauk.

Raise the technical and economic efficiency of precast construction.
Stroi. prom. 36 no.8:40-41 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Precast concrete construction)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6"

GLUKHOVSKIY, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Industrial building with a second story between the trusses.
From stroi. 39 no.6:23-26 '61. (MIR 14:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennyykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.
(Factories—Design and construction)

GLUKHOVSKIY, Bogumil [Hluchovsky, Bohumil]

Changes in the permeability of barriers after irradiation.
Radiobiology of cell barriers. Cesk. otolaryng. 12 no.6:
147-154 D'63.

1. Katedra biologii Meditsinskogo Karlova universiteta v
Gradtsi Kralove (rukoveditel': dota.dr.med. B.Glukhovskiy)

*

SRB, Vladimir; GLUKHOVSKIY, Bogumil [Gluchovskiy, Bohumil]; tekhnicheskoye
sotrudничество: EIROVA, M.

Long-term changes in cell permeability caused by roentgen
rays. Cesk. otolaryng. 12 no.6:165-170 DUG.

1. Kafedra biologii meditsinskogo fakul'teta v Oreditse Kravlove;
rukovoditel': dots.dr.med. V.Glukhovskiy.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6"

SOV-124-58-1 672

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 85 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vilenskiy, Ya. G., Glukhovskiy, B. Kh.

TITLE: The Remotely Recording GOIN Wave Recorder (Distantstvennyy volnograf GOIN)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Okeanogr. in-ta, 1954, Nr 26, pp 87-112

ABSTRACT: During 1950 the authors developed and tested the remotely recording GOIN wave recorder [GOIN = Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (State Oceanographic Institute)]. Subsequently, during 1951 and 1952, wave measurements were performed therewith on the seas of the USSR. The method of wave determination is explained, the design of the wave recorder is described, and instrument calibration and wavegraph-interpretation methods are adduced. The proposed type of wave recorder serves to record the height and period of a wave. The principle of the measurement is based on an assumed relationship between the wave parameters at the sea surface and the pressure fluctuations created thereby at a reference depth. Sketches of the design arrangement of the wave-recorder sensor, the electric circuitry, and general view photographs are adduced

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SOV 124 58-1 672

The Remotely Recording GOIN Wave Recorder

The over-all dimensions of the sensor are 65x70 mm, its weight 0.9 kg. The recording apparatus of the wave recorder employs an eight-loop oscillograph; its dimensions are 420 x 560 x 220 mm, its weight 33 kg. In order to be able to determine the height of the surface waves from the recorded data one must know the empirical relationship between the transfer coefficient K and the wave period. The value of K is determined by the decay coefficient of the wave pressure with depth and the sensitivity of the wave recorder. Both of these quantities can be obtained from the calibration. The decay coefficient of the wave pressure with depth can be established also by experimental means for the given depth of the sea and the depth of immersion of the instrument. Stake observations are carried out parallel with the wave recorder readings. The recorder tape yields the pressure difference between the crest and the trough of a wave; it is expressed in cm of H₂O column according to the sensitivity of the instrument. The decay coefficient of the pressure with depth is determined from the ratio of the pressure drop to the wave height as measured by the stake. A graph relating the decay coefficient with the wave period serves for the further analysis; the wave period is recorded on the tape simultaneously with the observations. The authors assume that in the near future the law of the decay of the waves with depth will be established experimentally, so that there will be no longer any need for such

Card 2/3

SOV/124-58-1-672

The Remotely Recording GOIN Wave Recorder

determination. In the authors' opinion the probable error in the wave-height determinations with the wave recorder is less than 5 cm, that of the wave-period determinations at most ± 0.1 to 0.2 sec. Inasmuch as the wave recorder is a remotely recording device, its sensor portion may be placed at a considerable distance with recording portion; the paper describes such an arrangement for a sea-wave recorder. In 1951 and 1952 observations were carried out, wherein 200 recordings lasting from 8 min to 1 hour were obtained. An appendix containing wave-recorder operations instructions and auxiliary tables is provided

O. R. Lundberg

Card 3/3

124-57-2-1932

Translation from *Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika*, 1957, Nr. 2, p. 63 (USSR)

AUTHORS Vilenskiy Ya G., Glykhoyskiy B. Kh

TITLE Some Laws Governing Wind Waves (Nekotoryye zakonomernosti vetrovogo volneniya)

PERIODICAL Tr. Gos. okeanogr. in-ta, 1955, Nr. 29, pp. 3-33

ABSTRACT Results of investigations made on the statistical characteristics of wind waves obtained through the evaluation of a large number of recorded wave measurements in coastal areas of the sea. The curves and the surface distribution of the wave elements as well as the influence of the depth of the sea on the statistical characteristics of wave elements are investigated. Several practical applications for the conclusions obtained are given.

Yu. M. Krylov

Card 1 of 1

GLUKHOVSKII, B. Kh., VIENSKIY, V. G.

Wave measuring instrument for the open sea. Meteorol i gidrol. no.12:51-
55 D 156. (MIRA 10-1)
(Oceanographic research) (Waves)

SOV-124-ss-566

Translation from Referativnyj zhurnal Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 55 (USSR)

AUTHORS Vilenskiy, Ya.G., Glukhovskiy, B.Kh.

TITLE An Experimental Investigation of Wind-driven Sea Waviness
(Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye protsesa morskoj
vetrovogo volneniya)

PERIODICAL Tr. Gos. okeanogr. in-ta, 1957, Nr 36, pp 9-12

ABSTRACT Results are recounted of experimental studies of wind driven waves, included are synoptic instrument readings for wind and waviness for a number of whole gales. The one-dimensional and two-dimensional distribution functions obtained earlier are confirmed by the new observational data collected from the Caspian and Baltic Seas. The question of the deformation of sea waves upon their arrival in shallow water is examined. The authors investigate the variation of the mean values of the wave elements for a given mean value, not taking a greater or smaller degree of probability. As sea depth diminishes, the numerical spread of wave-height values decreases, but the numerical spread of wave-periods remains virtually unchanged. The frequency distribution of wave

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SOV 124-56-2-836

An Experimental Investigation of Wind-driven Sea Waves 3

heights has a definite relationship to the ratio of the mean wave height to the depth of the sea. In the region of wave dissipation (breaking) the wave-height frequency distribution coincides with the frequency distribution of wave periods. The wave-height frequency distribution and the wave-length frequency distribution are depicted in both tabular and graphic forms. Included are data on the variation with sea depth of the mean wave height and mean wave period.

Reviewer's name not given

L. V. Levin-Kellogg, A. M. Tikhonov, "Sea Waves--An Analysis"

Card 2/2

14-58-6-6703

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 6, p 57 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Glukhovskiy, B. Kh., Vilenskiy, Ya. G.

TITLE: Probability Characteristics of the Wave Pressure Exerted on a Pile (Veroyatnostnyye kharakteristiki volnogo davleniya na svayu)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. okeanogr. in-ta, 1957, Nr 36, pp 87-117

ABSTRACT: A description of the results of an experimental and theoretical investigation of the pressure of sea waves on individually placed cylindrical piles is given. The experiments were performed in natural conditions on piles 380-480 mm in diameter, cantilevered at the upper end, with a sea depth (H) of 3 and 12 meters. The free end of the cantilever was immersed in the water to a depth of 5 m (in the case where $H = 12$ m). The bending moment at different points of the cantilever overhang exerted by the action of the waves was measured by means of wire-train gages, the readings of which were registered by a "Geotiz-ka" loop oscillograph. The measurements of the height and the period of the waves were also synchronously registered on the time diagrams by means of a GOIN wave recorder. It is noted that in nature

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74-58-6-6705

Probability Characteristics of the Wave Pressure Exerted on a Pile (cont.)

there does not exist any functional relationship between the wave pressure and any other element of the wave; (c) no correlation relationship between the wave height H and the magnitude of the wave pressure P ; (d) inasmuch as the causes of the wave scatter of the pile, i.e., the correlation diagram (fig. 4(b)) elude analysis, the laws of the phenomena studied are determined by the methods of the probability theory. It is shown that no correlation relationship exists between the mean values of wave height and wave pressure, which were obtained from the continuous τ and δ recordings on the dynamic wave recorder. The theoretical calculations of the wave pressure, as obtained experimentally and as generalized to theoretical groups are studied. The theory of a single wave is used to determine the wave pressure forces in a vataged form. A comparison of the recorded pressure forces of large waves with the data of the calculation (the calculation is conducted on the magnitudes of the orbital speeds v) on the basis of any of the other known wave theories, reveals a sharp underrating on the wave magnitude values given by these theories. The fact is stressed that for large waves, the depths at which pile-type hydraulic structures are usually constructed are shallow and here it is mandatory to consider the fundamental alteration undergone by waves coming from the deep sea. Outwardly such alterations are reflected in the noticeable growth of the crest and the decrease of the trough, so that the wave

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124-58-6 6765

Probability Characteristics of the Wave Pressure Exerted on a Pile (cont.)

acquires a profile resembling that of a single wave, inwardly -- in the concentration of the main part of the wave energy in the crest, particularly in its upper part, which fact is illustrated by oscillograms and is in rapport with the propositions of single-wave theory. The method for calculating the wave pressure forces on a pile evolved by the authors affords determination of the marginally safe pressure forces from the average height of the waves and the given depth of the sea. Nomograms are given for determining the pressure force and the point of its application for a pile of 480 mm in diameter.

Bibliography: 6 references.

Reviewer's name not given

1. Water waves--Pressure distribution
2. Structures--Hydrodynamic characteristics

Card 3 3

3(7,9)

PHASE : BOOK EXPLOITATION

SCV/2444

Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut.

Trudy, vyp. 47 (Transactions of the State Institute of Oceanography, Nr 47)
Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 78 p. Errata slip inserted. 700 copies
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri
Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): V. A. Tsikunov; Ed. (Inside book): M. I. Sorokina;
Tech. Ed.: I. M. Zarkh.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Institute's Transactions is intended for scientific
workers and engineers studying the physics of the sea. It will also be of
interest to shipbuilders, hydraulic engineers, instrument makers, and radio
engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles contains works dealing with the dynamics
of wind currents on a stratified sea, statistical characteristics of wind

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, Transactions of the State (Cont.)

SOV/2444

agitation on shoal waters, thermal conditions, and sea turbulence. The final paper describes a wave meter developed by GOIN (State Oceanographic Institute). There are 11 references: 10 Soviet and 1 German.

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AVAILABLE Library of Congress

JULY 2/2

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10-9-59

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6

VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.; KRYLOV, Yu.M.; YUSHCHAK, A.A.

Some results and methods of studying wind waves in the sea.
Nek. probl. i rez. okean. issl. no.1:29-33 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Waves)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6

VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.

The GM-16 tensometric ship-borne wave recorder. Trudy GOIN no. 47:
48-73 '59.
(Oceanographic Instruments) (Waves)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6"

3(9)

AUTHORS: Glukhovskiy, B. Kh., Vilenskiy, Ya.D. 807/DC-60-1-11/21

TITLE: Determination of the Elements of Sea Waves with Any Probability of Excess

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1960, Nr 1, pp. 45-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The various methods of wave element observation are pointed out as to their inadequacy. Unsurmountable difficulties often arise with respect to the determination of mean values when interpreting observation data. The authors worked out new methods of determining the wave elements. These methods are based on the statistic rules of sea motion. In the paper of reference 3, the authors showed that a series of waves observed during 15-20 minutes form a statistical whole recurring at time intervals. In this paper (refs 1,3), the authors accurately described the probable characteristics of sea motion in the form of generalized dimensionless curves for the determination of height values, periods, and other wave elements. It follows from these characteristics that the value of a wave element with any probability may be found from a known value thereof with some definite probability. A method is given here for the determination of wave elements

Card 1/2

Determination of the Elements of Sea Waves With
Any Probability of Excess

SOV/50-60-1-11/20

which is based on this statement. The method is illustrated on the strength of an example of wave height and wave period determination. Concerning the interpretation of the wave diagrams it is suggested that only the highest waves, namely 10-15% of the total number of waves, be applied to the tape. Numerous controls showed that the average error is about $\frac{1}{3}$ % and at most 10%. Certain measures to be taken when conducting observations with the aid of stereophotogrammetric measurement are mentioned here. It is shown that the use of stereophotogrammetric measurement for recording waves leads to an improvement in results. A diagram is given in figure 4. This expresses the relationship between the mean values of wave height and wave period in the high sea in dependence on the wind velocity. With the aid of this diagram drawn on the strength of observations of wave elements in all stages of their development, the mean wave height can be evaluated in a very simple manner. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6

GLUKHOVSKII, B.Kh.

Stresses produced by the action of waves on a pile. Meteor. i
gidrol. no.8:41-43 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Waves) (Piers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6"

VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.

Calculating the transformation of wave elements in the deep sea
and shallow zones with gradually diminishing depth. Trudy Okean.kom.
11:46-58 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Waves)

GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.

Investigating the attenuation of waves with depth by the use of
correlation analysis. Meteor.i gidrol. no.11:22-30 N '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Waves)

GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.

Principal features of wind waves and the swell of subsurface
horizons of a deep sea. Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:21-29 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyj okeanograficheskiy institut,
(Waves)

5/12a/67(6) 87-31/2-67-001
3192/3562

AUTHORS: I. Oshorovich, A.L., Glushkovskiy, D.N., and Yasakov, N.S.

TITLE: influence of temperature on the spectral sensitivity
of photomultipliers

PERIODICAL: Priloby i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1962,
169 - 154

TEXT: The temperature stability of the spectral sensitivity
of photomultipliers is of importance when the multipliers are
used in measuring equipment. This effect was therefore investi-
gated experimentally for several types of tube. The investigated
tube was mounted in a special, hermetically-sealed metal
envelope, whose internal volume was kept dry by means of silica
gel. The envelope together with a dewar flask were immersed
in liquid air. The temperature of the photocathode of the tube
was measured by thermocouples. In the case of the cathodes
deposited on a solid metal base the thermocouples were soldered
to the photocathode and the first emitter. In the tubes with
semitransparent cathodes the thermocouples were fixed on the
outside surface of the bulb. The cooling rate of the photo-
Card 1/7

Influence of temperature

5/120/62/060/001/056/001

3192/E782

cathode could be varied between 20° and 170°/in. The same metal envelope was employed when investigating the photomultipliers at temperatures from +20 to -100°/C but it could be heated electrically. The same photomultiplier tube was investigated under photomultiplier conditions as well as photo-electron in order to evaluate the effect of temperature on the sensitivity of the cathode and the system of emitters. In the latter case, the first three emitters were connected together and were used as the anode. A special photomultiplier with a dewar flask was also constructed so that the temperature of the cathodes could be changed without varying the thermal operating conditions of the emitters. For each type of photomultiplier the spectral sensitivity ϵ_{λ} was plotted as a function of the wavelength of the light illuminating the cathode. The following photomultipliers were investigated: 1) systems with Sb-C₆₃ photocathodes deposited on a thick metal base, semi-transparent photocathodes on a chromium film and semi-transparent cathodes on glass; 2) systems with oxygen-caesium cathodes deposited

Card 2/5

influence of temperature . . .

3/130/1966/17/10/64
1962/10/1

on a metal base and semi-transparent cathodes on glass;
3) semi-transparent system with tri-alkaline cathode; and
4) semi-transparent multi-alkaline (tri-alkaline) cathode.
The measurements showed that the spectral characteristics
of the same type of photomultiplier do not fully coincide but
that the temperature influence on the sensitivity of a given
type is qualitatively the same. A typical spectral-sensitivity
curve is given in Fig. 2a. This is taken for the multiplier,
type G-17 (GM-17) for the following conditions:
curve 1 - for $t = +17^{\circ}\text{C}$; curve 2 - for $t = +91^{\circ}\text{C}$;
curve 3 - photocathode only and for $t = 17^{\circ}\text{C}$;
curve 4 - for the tube and the photocathode at $t = -103^{\circ}\text{C}$.
It is seen from the curves that cooling and heating of the
tube produce a decrease in the spectral sensitivity at all the
measured wavelengths; however, when the tube is cooled to
 -103°C a second maximum is observed in the vicinity of 550 m μ .
The results of the measurements on the other types of tubes are
illustrated in similar graphs. The effect of cooling on the

Card 5/5

Influence of temperature

5/15/67/007/11/17/67
EI92/E302

signal-noise ratio of the tubes was also measured by using a monochromatic light signal source.

The authors thank S.F. Rodionov for discussing the results.
There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny universitet
(Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1960

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AR4042178

S/0272/64/000/005/0182/0183

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmerit. tekhn. Otd. vy*p., Abz. 5.32.1170

AUTHOR: Leytezen, L. G.; Glukhovskiy, B. M.; Berkovskiy, A. G.

TITLE: Characteristics of new types of multistage photomultipliers for scintillation spectrometers

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Stsintillyatory* i stsintillyats. materialy*. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1963, 217-220

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation spectrometer, spectrometer, scintillation counter, photomultiplier, multistage photomultiplier

TRANSLATION: In 1960 there were developed new types of multistage photomultipliers, which will be used in scintillation counters and spectrometers. The main characteristic of the new types of photomultipliers is the wide wavelength interval in which their photocathodes are sensitive: antimony-cesium(FEU-37), antimony-cesium with quartz window (FEU-39), multi-alkali (FEU-38 and FEU-51). Spectral responses of these photomultipliers are given. Three illustrations. Bibliography: 1

SUB CODE: EM, OP

ENCL: OO

Card

1/1

REVIEWS. 1.

Right Honorable G. L. "On the condition of a safeguarding mine in the United States from 1861." Truly Sen.-Kirk, 1861, pp. 1-10, in-12, figure 1, 1861.

SD: U-lead, 1000; 1000; 1000; 1000; 1000; 1000; 1000; 1000; 1000; 1000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6"

SO Vecheryaya Mosk.
Sum 71

SOV-124-58 8-8184

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika. 1958. Nr. 3. p. 47 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Glukhovskiy, D.I.

TITLE: On the Flow of a Stream of Liquid Drops from Conically Divergent Nozzles [Ob istecheniye kapel'noy zhidkosti iz konicheskikh rasichayushchikhsya nasadkov (sopel)]

PERIODICAL: Sistemnyy zhurnal. Severo-Kavkazskiy gorno-metallurg. institut
1957, Nr. 14, pp. 208-306

ABSTRACT: Results are described of experiments made on the flow of a liquid from a conically divergent nozzle having an angle of divergence of $\beta = 59^{\circ}30'$. The inlet diameter was $d_1 = 20$ mm. The experiments were conducted with a head of from 10 to 104 cm with nozzle lengths of 2.8, 4.6, 7.25, 9.0, and 13.0 times the diameter d_1 . The conclusions drawn from the experiments, briefly, are: 1. Changing the pressure head generally does not affect the mass-flow rate of the inlet and outlet orifices. 2. The mass-flow rate at the inlet orifice increases with the length of the nozzle. 3. The mass-flow rate of the inlet orifice must be considered as the determining criterion for the mass-flow rate of a conically divergent nozzle. 4. The values given in

SOV 124-53-3-56A1

The Effect of a Stream of Liquid Drops from Conically Divergent Nozzles

1. Theoretical hydrodynamic manuals for the mass-flow rate at the outlet orifice of three nozzles examined here, namely, 0.45, 0.50, apply to the specific case of nozzle lengths averaging 4 d₁.

V.V. Fardeyev

Card 2/2

GRINEVICH, V.A.; GLUKHOVSKIY, F.Z.

Centralization of operations for sharpening and reconditioning
of mining cutting tools. Uchol' 35 no.5:52-53 My '60.
(MIRA 13:?)

1. Stalinskiy sovnarkhoz (for Grinevich). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (for Glukhovskiy).
(Coal mining machinery--Maintenance and repair)

AN 78

Molasses from beet-sugar factories of the U. S. S. R. in the campaign 1930-31.
I. B. MINTZ, I. E. GLIKHOVSKA, V. V. UDOVICHENKO AND I. I. SOKOLOV. *Nauk. Zapiski
Prikroso Prez.* 14, 43-55 (1931) — When the sugar is manufd. from beets grown with
excess of moisture and lack of heat, the molasses is of high purity, the cont. of org
matter and content of nitrogenous non-sugars are low while the amt. of ash is rather high.
The lime content of the molasses ash depends on meteorologic conditions of beet growth
and on the accumulation of invert sugar which leads to an increase. The av. lime
content in the ash decreases with increase of the purity. With low fm of molasses the
amt. of invert sugar and the color increase. When the purity of molasses increases,
the amt. of N per 100 parts of dry substances decreases and per 100 parts of org. non-
sugars increases. The av. purity of Russian molasses is lower than that of French.
V. I. BAIKOV

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

28

Optimum temperature for predefecation. A. K. Kvitko, V. I. Glukhovskii, and M. N. Brudko. Sibirskaya Prom. 20, No. 9, 23 (1944). Hot prefiltration of beet juice increases the rate of filtration of the carbonization juice. The period of predefecation must be shorter when hot than when cold to maintain a shorter juice color. Ca salts and colloid content and also the purities are independent of temp. Progressive heating at predefecation should not exceed 3-4 min. The heaters should be set at 80-85° to avoid foaming. The drawing of a special predefecator, with table and graphs are shown.

V. I. Brudko

H

Temperature control for purification of beet juice with predigestion. A. K. Kartashov and I. R. Glukhovskii
Sukharnaya Prom. 23, No. 10, 21-4 (1949). --The temp of diffusion juice is raised to 80-5°, instead of 90°. The juice from the first carbonation is reheated up to 85-90° before it is filtered. The juice at the second carbonation must be maintained at 90-85°. The optimum alky. must be carefully maintained. V. B. Baikow

CA

28

The control of predecoration with return of unfiltered
juice from the first carbonation A. K. Katschur and I.
I. Glikovskii "Sakharnaya Prom." 25, No. 10, 10-11
1951. To obtain reproducible analytical results when
dilution measures are predecorated with unfiltered juices
from the 1st carbonation, the juice must be dried on filtered juice
and the juice of the mixt dried after the juice has settled
V. T. Balkov

GLUKHOVSKIY I.E.

USSR/ Agriculture - Fertilizers

Card 1/1 Pub. 138 - 4/10

Authors : Vlasyuk, P.A. Act. Memb. of Ukr. Acad. of Sc.; Kartashov, A.K.; Sirochenko, I.A. and Glukhovskiy, I.E.

Title : Effect of various potassium fertilizers on the quality and productivity of sugar beets under irrigation conditions

Periodical : Visnik AN URSR 1, 32-43, Jan 1954

Abstract : The difference in the effect of potassium sulfate and potassium chloride fertilizers, during the early stages of growth of sugar beets, is discussed. The favorable effect of potassium fertilizers on the quality and yield of sugar beets, planted in irrigated fields, is described. Tables.

Institution:

Submitted:

MOROZOV, A.; GLUKHOVSKIY, K. A

Mesh-reinforced concrete elements. № strol.Ros. no.3:6-8 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR
(for Morozov). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavleningradstroya (for
Glukhovskiy).
(Leningrad—Reinforced concrete)

GLUKHOVSKIY, K.; IVOYLOV, A.; SHAGAL, G.

Thin-walled reinforced concrete three-dimensional shells. Na
stroj.Ros. no.1:10-13 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Glavleningradstroya (for Glukhovskiy).
Direktor proyektnogo instituta No.1 Ministerstva stroitel'stva
RSFSR (for Ivoyllov). 3. Glavnyy konstruktor proyektnogo
instituta No.1 Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR (for Shagal).
(Roofs, Shell) (Reinforced concrete construction)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6

GLUKOVSKIY, K.A.; IVOYLOV, A.A.; LOBANOV, N.D.; SHAGAL, N.D.; SMDIN, N.A.

Precast prestressed reinforced concrete shells for covering industrial
and public buildings. Prom. stroi. 39 no.3:30-35 '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Precast concrete construction) (Roofs, Shell)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6"

СИБИРЬ, М. д.

Gold potential of the Stanovoy area. Trudy VAGT no. 3:102-106
(MIRA 15:11)
1921.
(Siberia, Eastern--Gold ores)

USSR / Plant Diseases, Forest Trees.

Abs Jour: ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58847.

Author : Glukhovskiy, P. S.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Spread of Canker on the Larch Tree and Its Control.

Orig Pub: Lesn. kh-vo., 1957, No 12, 49-50.

Abstract: As a result of an inspection, the author exposed a mass infestation of the larch tree by canker in the woods of the Minsk forestry. *Dasyscara willkommii* H. usually infests the branches and trunks of young trees. It is recommended to grow the larch in mixed plantings, thinly distributed.

Card 1/1

GLUKHOVSKIY, V.D., inzhener; YAVORSKIY, G.A., inzhener; NECHAYEV, S.P.
inzhener.

Planning construction of a multistory industrial building using
precast reinforced concrete elements. Stroi.prom. 32 no. 21-25
Ap 54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Precast concrete construction)

GLUKHOVSKIY, Viktor Dmitriyevich; GOGLYUVATYY, Oleg Dem'yanovich;
PASHKOV, Igor' Aleksandrovich; POLTORATSKAYA, E., red.;
IOAKIMIS, A., tekhn.red.

[Precast reinforced concrete in industrial construction]
Sbornyi zhelezobeton v promyshlennom stroitel'stve. Kiev,
Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1958. 467 p.
(MIRA 12:2)

(Precast concrete construction)

GLUKHOVSKIY, Viktor Dmitriyevich, inzh.; POLTORATSKAYA, E., red.;
HEMCHENKO, I., tekhn.red.

[Soil silicates] Gruntosilikaty. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry
po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1959. 125 p. (NIRA 12:10)
(Silicates)

GL KUCHAEV, V. S. Sov. Tech. Sci. -- "Ground Silicium, their production, properties,
and use." Kiev, 1960. (Act. of Construction of Arsenite State Institute)
(KL, 1-31, 192)

-10-

GLUKHOVSKIY, V.D. [Glukhov's'kiy, V.D.], kand.tekhn.nauk, detsent;
SOKOLOV, V.Yu.

From laboratory into life. Nauka i zhystia 12 no.9:56-57 S
'62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kiyevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Glukhovskiy).
2. Korrespondent zhurnala "Nauka i zhystia" (for Sokolov).
(Ukraine--Construction materials industry)

GLUKHOVSKIY, V.S. [Glukhova'kyi, V.S.]

Sowing equipment for sugar beet planters. Mekh. sil'. nosp. [9]
no.5:31-32 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Direktor eksperimental'noy bazy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta sakharinoj sverkly.
(Sugar beets) (Planters (Agricultural machinery))

GLOBOVSKIY, V. S.

Cent Agr Sci - (viny) "Study of sowing apparatus for various methods of plowing sugar beet." Kiev, 1941. 18 cr with diagrams; (Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SoS, Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, C-1 sub, 251)

GLUKHOVSKIY, Vladislav Stanislavovich [Glukhovs'kiy, V.S.];
POLIVYANYY, Vasiliy Leont'yevich [Polyv'ianyy, V.L.];
LAZARENKO, A.I., red.; CHEREVATSKIY, S.A.[Cherevats'kiy,
S.A.], tekhn. red.

[Each beet harvesting combine should operate with high efficiency] Kozhnomu buriakozbyral'nomu kombainovi-vysoku
produktyvnist'. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav Ukr., 1963. 45 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

L 51535-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(j)/T Pg-1/Pg-1 BM
ACCESSION NR: AP5015911

UR/0286/05/000/009/0071/0071
678.746.6

Z6
B

AUTHOR: Yukel'son, I. I.; Kolesnikov, G. S.; Glukhovskiy, V.

TITLE: A method for producing sulfur-containing polymers. / Class 30, no. 170685

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 71

TOPIC TAGS: sulfur, polymer, aliphatic compound, aromatic compound

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing sulfur-containing polymers by interacting elemental sulfur with compounds of the aliphatic-aromatic series in the presence of a Friedel-Crafts catalyst. A wider selection of polymers is produced by using polyarylene alkyls as the aliphatic-aromatic compounds.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy Tekhnologicheskiy Institut (Voronezh Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 03Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, GC

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1 *As*

YUKEL'SON, I. I.; KAZYREVA, Ye. F.; GERMNOV, V. I.; GLERBOVICH, V. S.

Synthesis and optical properties of polyethylphenylmethylethylenes.
prikl. khim. 38 no.5 1165-1167 May 1964 (Sov. Chem.)

I. Vysokomolekulyarnaya khimiya i sintetika,

AKRIDIN, Dmitriy Vladimirovich, starshiy prepodavatel'; GALKANOVA, Nina Dmitriyevna, assistent; GVOZDOVSKIY, Viktor Il'ich, assistent; GLUKHOVSKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich, inzh.; SAMOYLOV, Boris Niko-layevich, dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKUBOVSKIY, Boris Vasil'-yevich, prof. Prinimali uchastiye: POLONSKIY, A.V., assistent; LEONT'YEV, G.V., assistent; BITYUTSKIY, A.I., assistent; DAVYDOV, S.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; BUDARINA, E.M., red. izd-va; GARNUKHIN, Ye. K., tekhn. red.

[Prestressed concrete abroad; materials] P redvaritel'no napriazhennyi zhelezobeton za rubezhom; materialy. Pod red. S.S.Davydova i B.V. IAkubovskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 343 p.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. International Congress of Prestressed Concrete. 3rd, Berlin, 1958.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Davydov).
3. Kafedra zhelezobetonnykh i kamennyykh konstruktsiy Kuybyshevskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta i chleny Kuybyshevskogo filiala Komissii po sbornomu i predvaritel'no napriazhennomu zhelezobetonu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Akridin, Galkanova, Gvozdovskiy, Glukhovskov, Samoylov, Yakubovskiy)
(Prestressed concrete)

AKRIDIN, Dmitriy Vladimirovich, starshiy prepodavatel'; GALKANOVA, Nina Dmitrievna, assistent; GOZOZDOVSKIY, Viktor Il'ich, assistent; GLUKHOVSKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich, inzhe.; SAMOYLOV, Boris Niko-layevich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKUBOVSKIY, Boris Vasil'-yevich, prof. Prinimali uchastie: POLONSKIY, A.V., assistent; DAVYDOV, LEONT'IEV, G.V., assistent; BITYUTSKIY, A.I., assistent; DAVYDOV, S.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., red.; NIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand.tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red., BUDARINA, E.M., red. izd va; GARINCHIN, Ye.K., tekhn. red.

[Prestressed concrete abroad; materials] I redazhnik i no rapriazhennyi zhelezobeton za rubezhom; materialy. Pod red. S.S. Davydova i B.V. Yakubovskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit.-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 343 p. (MFA 14:10)

1. International Congress of Prestressed Concrete. 3rd, Berlin, 1958.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Davyдов). 3. Kafedra zhelezobetonnnykh i kamennyykh konstruktsiy zhelezobetonu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Akridin, Galkanova, Gvozdovskiy, Glukhovskov, Samoylov, Yakubovskiy) (Prestressed concrete)

VILENSKIY, Ya.G.; GLUKHOVSKIY, B.Kh.; YUSHCHAK, A.A., nauchnyy red.; PERIOVSKAYA, A.D., red.; TARKHUTOV, V.I., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Wind waves in the ocean; results of research and observational data on wave elements and winds in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean.] Vetrovoe volnenie v okeane; rezul'taty issledovanii i materialy nabliudenii nad elementami voln i vetrom v severnoi chasti Atlanticheskogo okeana. Moskva, Gidrometeo.izd-vo (otd-nie), 1961. 102 p. (Moscow. Gosudarstvennyi okeanograficheskii institut. Trudy, no.62).

(Atlantic Ocean--Waves)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6

*PML
ccw*

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420008-6"

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic
Substances.

7-2

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimika, No. 3, 1957, 27342

Author : V.I. Indenbom, Ts.A. Karchmar, L.P. Yurkov,
B.M. Glukhovskoy.

Title : Fast Method of Determination of Potassium Oxide
in Glass by Radioactivity.

Orig Pub: Zavod. laborateliya, 1957, 22, No. 11, 1222.

Abstract: The determination of potassium oxide in glass was carried out using the β radiation of the natural radioactive isotope K^{40} . The activity was measured with an installation of the type B with a AS-2 counter. In order to eliminate adjustments for self-absorption, the thickness of the specimen surrounding the counter must be $\geq 0.5 \text{ g/cm}^2$. The error of the determination of K_2O in glass

Card 1/2

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Instruments and Installations
Methods of Measurement and Investigation.

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 301

amplitudes. The other parameters of the FEU-29 are as follows: integral sensitivity of the cathode, 40 micro-amperes per lumen; "blue" sensitivity of the cathode, 8 microamperes per lumen; gain (when operated as per specifications) 2×10^5 ; amplitude of noise pulses (in the energy expression relative to the NaI (Tl) crystal) ≤ 5 kev; linearity at $R_{heat} = 50$ kilohms and C_{wiring} ≤ 10 micromicrofarads -- up to 7 volts.

Card 2/2

AMERICAN, U. S., AND RUSSIAN.

THEIR APPROVALS ARE NOT SO EASY TO GET AS THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO GET THEM TO APPROVE THE PROJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET THEM TO APPROVE THE PROJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Authors: Leytejnen, L. G., Markovich, A. G., Bragin, I. F., Glukhovskiy, S. M., Korol'kova, G. S., Tarasova, Yu. I.

NAME: New Industrial Types of Photoelectron Multipliers
Lanthanide-tellurite photocathodes
Lanthanide-tellurite photocathodes

PARICDEML: Investitsiya v SSSR, Seriya Finansovye, 1977, N. 1, 17-1,

Card 1/2

p-1-4-10

New I-V characteristics of Faraday-cup multipliers

in valve and μ -level, in a range of current densities $\leq 10^{-10} \text{ A/cm}^2$, characteristic is linear up to the saturation of the anode load $R_A = 2 - 3 \text{ M}\Omega$. At $I_A > 10^{-10} \text{ A}$ the voltage across the load $R_A \ll 1 \text{ V}$, with the cathode separation fixed in the case of PEV is of the device. The most important parameter is a factor of the PEV in the stability. Most of the $\Phi\Theta Y$ -valves have good sensitivity in the gamma-spectrometers with sufficiently stable. Experiments with diodes of different dieys are made for improving the stability. At the same time the influence of technological factors on the construction influences upon the stability of the PEV is also experimentally investigated.

2.) PEV with enhanced cathodes. After "line" and "general" materials these multipliers have the following average stability parameters: integral sensitivity of the cathode $5 - 10 \mu\text{A/lm}^2$, the "valve" sensitivity $7 \mu\text{A/lm}^2$. Amplification factor $(1 - 1.5) \times 10^4$, at full voltage of $10^4 - 10^5 \text{ V}$. The cathode voltage is about 1000 V, the current 10^{-7} . The density of the current flow from the cathode is about 1000 A/cm².

3.) "line"-PEV. Below the "general" parameters the minimum ionization current is equal to the sum of currents in the "a electron-parallel" scattering cone owing to the time of flight of the "a" electrons after passing through the multiplier is the case of a maximum current front of many initial impulse is also demanded of it. After the modulating of many

Card 2/4

New Industrial types of Phototube current multipliers

A variant of a system was found which guarantees good focusing of the electrons and minimum scattering of the time of flight. The calculations of the maximum time-of-flight predict in this multiplier system with grid yielded a quantity of 1.10^{-10} sec (at a voltage of 100 V/cathode) which is 3 - 4 times less than in the multiplier-system M-640 (reference 3).

4.) The best ratio of the signal to the background in the wavelength range of 5500 to 8000 Å is given by the zinc-silver-cesium cathodes. The experimental samples of multipliers with such cathodes are produced in two sizes: that of the $\Phi\Theta Y$ -30 and in a smaller size. The multipliers have 11 electrodes. Their internal sensitivity of the cathodes on the average is $45 - 50 \mu A lsr^{-1}$. The amplification is of the order of one unit of $10^5 - 10^6$ at a full supply voltage of 1.00 - 1.05 V. The smaller multiplier is distinguished by a low vibration-strength.

5.) The miniature-PEV. At present a construction was worked out for a eight-electrode-miniature-multiplier $\Phi\Theta Y$. The outside diameter is greater than 10.5 mm and space height is 65 mm without cap. The flat, semi-transparent cathode of zinc-silver-cesium has a working diameter of 10 mm. Its sensitivity is about $10 \mu A lsr^{-1}$.

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New Industrial Type of Photo-electron Multiplier

147-15/1

It guarantees an amplification to 10⁷ at a voltage of 900 - 1000V.
The dark currents are of the order of magnitude 1 - 2 A.

The current outputs, the frequencies, the voltages are given.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

AUTHORS:

[Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]
[Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]

TITLE:

On Some Unusual Types of
Data from the USSR. All This Conference on
Lately, so I can't find it again. Right now, I
haven't got any more time to do any more work.
So, I have to leave it here. I don't know if I
try to do it.

PERIODICAL:

International Journal of Forecasting
Vol. 2 No. 3 pp. 231-238

ABSTRACT:

In this paper we will discuss several types of data which
we have collected from the Soviet electronic industry.
We worked out standard data for the market. They had applied to us
various kinds of statistical research. In this paper we will
discuss some of the main peculiarities of the data.
The main difficulty was to get the full picture of the data.
The types of data are not available at all times.
And it is difficult to get information about the data.
So, we tried to get the data from the different sources.
And we will try to get the data from the different sources.

Card /2

On Some Characteristics of the Russian Economy
(Data From the VILCO, A Soviet Computerized Catalogue of Economic Statistics)
October 17 24

With the publication of the following data, the reader will have a better understanding of the present state of the Russian economy. The data are taken from the VILCO, a Soviet computerized catalogue of economic statistics. The data are presented in a form which makes it easier to compare them with similar data from other countries. The data are presented in a form which makes it easier to compare them with similar data from other countries.

Card 2/2

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AUTHORS: Berkovich, A. G., Bryusov, V. V., Gerasimov, G. N., Korolev, O. S., Lur'e, M. I., Mikhalev, M. M., Poltsev, F. F.
TITLE: Data Concerning Indirect Determination of the Optical Constants
Scintillation Spectrometer. (Dannye o neindirektnom opredelenii opticheskikh
svoistv skintillatsionnoy spektrometrii.)
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Ser. fiz., Vol. 22, No. 9, pp. 109-114, 1958
ABSTRACT: At the IZIIP A.I. Ul'yanov Scientific Research Institute of Physics FEM basic features of new types of scintillation spectrometers were developed. New types for spectrometry and dosimetry were developed. FEM 19 and FEM 20 are the numbers of models in which the main parts of the FEM 18 are used. The already existing FEM 18 has been improved. In the last year the development of two types of scintillation spectrometers was completed. The mass production of the new types of scintillation spectrometers FEM 19 and FEM 20 was started. A detailed description of the new types of scintillation spectrometers was arranged in the present article. The new types have advantages over the old ones in the following respects:

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Data Concerning Indium Gallium Nitride
Spectrometers

Fig. 1 shows a photograph of the FEM 3 spectrometer. The FEM 3 is a modified version of the FEM 2 spectrometer. The main difference between the two instruments is the attempt to increase the resolution of the FEM 3 by increasing the cathode diameter. The cathode of the FEM 3 is shown in Fig. 2. In Fig. 2, the cathode is shown with a diameter of 34.5 mm. The FEM 3 has a cathode diameter of 34.5 mm. The anode is also larger than that of the FEM 2, multiplying the current output by a factor of 4. Measurements of the new spectrometer show that the FEM 3 is identical in all following parameters to the FEM 2 except for the cathode diameter of 34.5 mm. The FEM 3 has a cathode diameter of 34.5 mm. It is equal in width to the FEM 2. From the table can be seen that the resolution of the FEM 3 is of the same order as that of FEM 2. The basic features of the design of the FEM 3 are given in Table 1. The spectrometric resolution of the FEM 3 which was measured at the crystal with a diameter of 1 mm was within the limit of 9.5%. A FEM with a large cathode diameter of 300 mm has been used for work with liquid synthetic diamonds and by vacuum methods.

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SOV/48-22-8-19/20

Data Concerning Industrial Photoelectronic Multipliers for Scintillation Spectrometers

with a sensitivity better than $20 \mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$, multiplier sensitivity at 2400 V better than $10 \text{ A}/\text{Im}^2$, teroidal dynodes of AMg K alloy). An FEM with a bismuth-silver-cesium cathode was described in reference 5. These multipliers give a good amplification. The amplitude resolution of 10 specimens of FEM with NaJ-(Tl)-crystal with a diameter of 20 mm and with

Cs^{137} was within the limits of 12 - 14%. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 3 references which are Soviet.

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S/109/60/005/010/017/031
E033/E415

AUTHORS: Breydo, I.Ya., Glagolev, V.P., Glukhovskoy, B.M.,
Korol'kova, O.S. and Leyteyzen, L.G.

TITLE: Investigation of the Stability of Multi-Stage Photo-
Electron Multipliers

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol.5, No.10,
pp.1698-1702

TEXT: This paper was presented at the 9th All-Union Conference on
Cathode Electronics, Moscow, October 1959.

The stability of the output signal from a photo-electron
multiplier depends on a number of factors: the voltage, the
current, the time of operation and so on. The purpose of this
article is to clarify the effects of these factors on multipliers
with emitters of different materials. Since multipliers are
widely used as scintillation counters, the multipliers were tested
in a special set-up which approximated to operational conditions
with crystals of NaJ(Tl) irradiated by Cs¹³⁷ on the cathodes of
the multipliers. Block diagrams of the test apparatus are given
and the apparatus is described. The output current, which
depends not only on the amplitude but also on the frequency of the
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Investigation of the Stability ... E033/E415

pulses, i.e. on the intensity of irradiation of the crystal by γ -rays, was also monitored. The results show that there are two types of instability: 1) smooth change in the average value of the amplitude of the pulses over a period of time and 2) oscillation of the amplitude about a mean value, which shows as a scatter of the recorded points for a given curve. The deviation of the points is approximately 0.3 to 1% of the value of the output pulse. Early tests showed that the stability depended to a great extent on the previous history of the multiplier. The "settling-down" time is different for different specimens and for the same specimen the settling-down time on the first day can be very much longer than on following days. This "training effect" made investigation of individual specimens impossible and statistical tests on a number of multipliers were necessary. The results on 80 multipliers of the ФЭУ-35 (FEU-35) type with Sb-Cs cathodes and emitters are presented graphically by histograms of percentage change in pulse amplitude against numbers of multipliers for output currents of 0.1 to 2.5 microamps, 0.3 to 0.5 microamps and 0.55 to 6.0 microamps. The maxima of these distributions show

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Investigation of the Stability ... EO33/E415

greater percentage change for larger currents. The results for 60 antimony-cesium cathode and emitter multipliers were similar. It is concluded that during the first hours of operation the stability is directly related to the output current and reduction in the current density improves the stability. The absolute maxima of the changes in the output current of the multipliers did not exceed published figures for multipliers with Al-Mg, silver-magnesium and antimony-cesium emitters. The settling-down time was found to be proportional to the output current. Tests on multipliers #3Y-24 (FEU-24) with aluminium-magnesium alloy emitters showed that they also have appreciable settling-down time, but the output current has little effect on it, except that it is reduced with high currents. For example, a batch of multipliers with Al-Mg emitters and bismuth-silver-cesium cathodes had an average settling-down time of 10 to 20 min, after a rest-period of 12 hours with output currents of 20 to 30 microamps. To clarify the effect of activation by cesium on the stability of alloy emitters, a multiplier with a thermo-cathode was prepared. The stability of the emitter was checked directly in a vacuum with continuous pumping before and after cesiation. The relative

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Investigation of the Stability ... E033/E415

changes in the secondary emission coefficient for thermo-activation and for cesiation for one stage of a copper-beryllium alloy with 100 V and 0.3 mA output current are shown graphically. It is seen that the presence of cesium leads to an increase in both the settling-down time and also in the magnitude of the change in the secondary emission coefficient. There are 7 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1959

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